

REACHING 90,90,90 – Best practices and innovations

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MCWH

PMTCT

HIV

TB

90 × 90 × 90

DISTRICT
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN



health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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90 × 90 × 90

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Why The DIP?

➤ The DIP process provides key strategies for accelerating progress towards the vision of a “long & healthy life for South Africans” as expressed in:

- National Development Plan (NDP)
- NDOH Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 and APP 2015/16 – 2017/18
- Joint HIV, TB & PMTCT review recommendations
- Achieve 90-90-90 targets

➤ Also aligns:

- Planning for program with District Health Planning
- Provincial resource allocations from Equitable Share, Conditional Grant and Donor funding to district priorities
- Technical resources, (especially within DSPs), to district needs

Aims of the DIP process

DIP process aims to:

- Strengthen forward planning at all levels of healthcare delivery
- Ensure data is used for improved decision making
- Strengthen management, leadership and accountability at all levels of healthcare delivery
- Ensures better human resource for health and efficient use of financial resources
- Supports comprehensive costing and budgeting at a district level

DIP Timeline – May – Oct 2015

DIP PHASE 1: May-June

- 10 DIP provincial workshops
- Preparation of DIP 2015/16
- Preparation of plan for Phase 2 (Gantt Chart)
- Submission of DIP 2015/16

DIP PHASE1& 2: July – Sept

- Feedback & Implementation of phase 1 plan
- Implementation of 3 feet approach planning for phase 2
- Consolidation of facility plans/targets at sub-district and district level
- Development of DIP 2016/17 for each district-

Consolidation: Oct -Dec

- Submission of DIP 16/17 plans
- Evaluation and feedback to provinces
- Integration of DIP 2016/17 into DHP 2016/17
- Integration of DIP into Conditional Grant Business Plan 2016/17

Current status: tracer indicators

- Tracer Indicators have been selected based on Cascades and take into account, findings of the South African Investment Case
- Indicator names are based on draft of NIDS 2016
- Targets are based on achieving 90-90-90 where applicable, current performance, Investment Case findings and APP targets
- All provinces have selected 12 out of the 33 as priorities for 2016/17
- Most districts have submitted draft DIP plans for review – feedback 2 week Dec
- Recommended targets have been communicated to provinces

Current status: phase 1: 2015/16

Select 3 Poorly Performing Indicators from Tracer Indicator List for / District

Conduct Bottleneck analysis at District level

Submit Remedial Actions for Review to NDOH

Endorsed Remedial Actions

Implement 3 feet facility level using run charts and 90 Day action dashboards in All or Selected facilities

Monitoring:

Facility: 2 weekly Action dashboard and monthly monitoring of indicator performance

District: Action dashboard and indicator performance on a Monthly basis

Province: Quarterly Monitoring of Indicator performance

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Current status: phase 2– FY 2016-17

All provinces are/ have:

- Implementing phase 1 remedial plans- 3 indicators
- Selected 12 provincial poorly performing indicators for phase 2
- Conducted bottleneck analysis at district and facility level
- reviewed and submitted the district plans to NDoH (30th Oct)

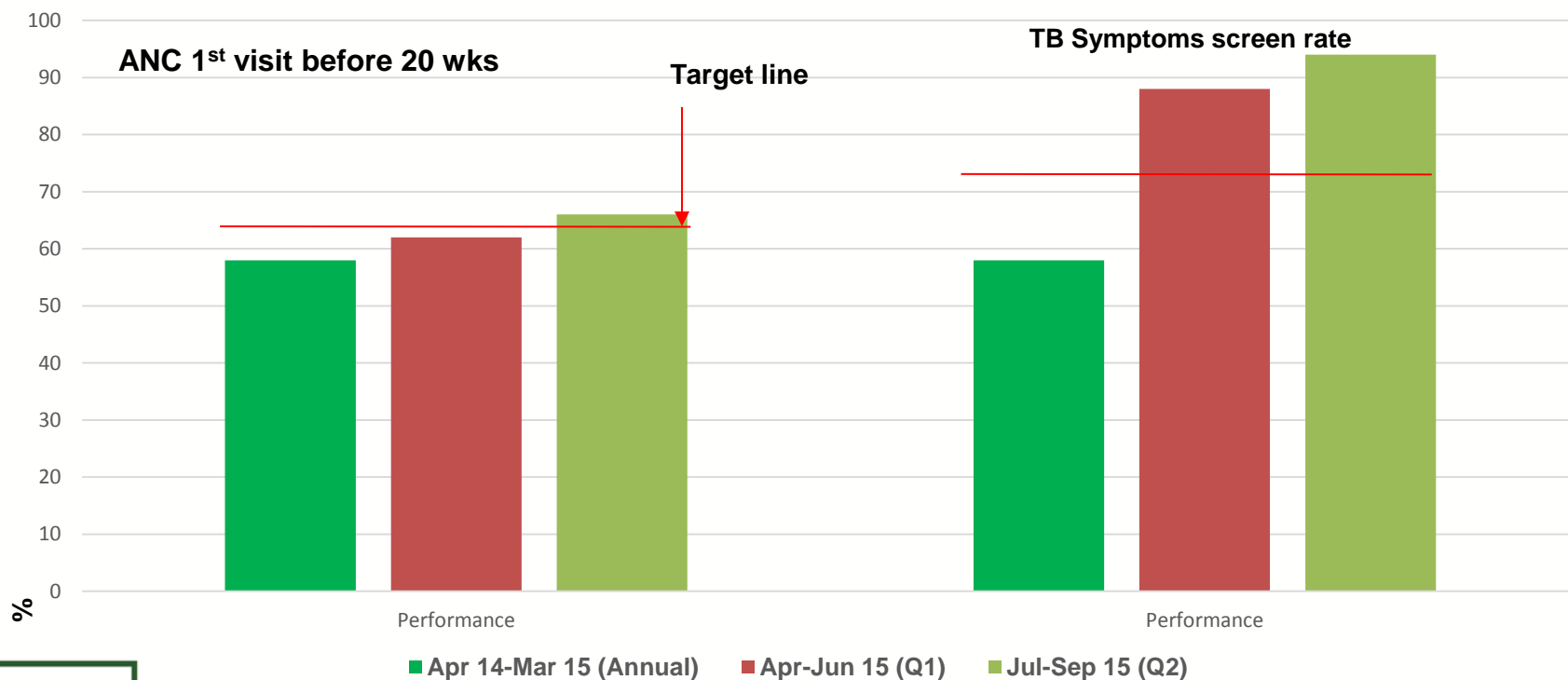
National is reviewing and will give feedback to provinces & districts (2nd week Dec)

Bottom up approach: facility level

- Select 12 provincial poorly performing indicators from the 33 tracer indicator list (cascades & dashboards)
- Bottleneck analysis- identify root causes of poor performance
- Track progress through:
 - action dashboard,
 - facility run charts

Results of DIP phase 1: Uthungulu District, KZN

2 Tracer Indicators performance



DIP targets; Example

<u>Tracer indicator</u>	<u>2016/17 target</u>
HIV test client 15 years and older (incl ANC)	10 mil
HIV test positive client 15 years and older (incl ANC)	925 000
Male condom distribution coverage	50 per male per annum
Male Condoms Distributed	750,000,000
Medical male circumcision performed	700,000
Adult started on ART during this month - naïve	740,000
Adult remaining on ART – total	4,100,000
Adult lost to follow up (LTF) rate at 12 months	<10%
Adult with Viral load completion (VLD) rate at 12 months	>90%
Adult with Viral load suppressed (VLS) rate at 12 months	>90%
Number enrolled in Pre-ART	No target for 2016/17

90 × 90 × 90



Lessons learnt from the DIP process

- Clear, open and timely communication between National, Provinces, Districts and facilities is critical
- Change management process
- Institutionalization of the process at national and provincial level is key
- Facilitates use of SMART principles in planning and promotes efficient use of resources. Data informed planning
- Brings silos down at all levels - National, Instilled more critical thinking, teamwork, communication and improved motivation- *bottleneck analysis, run chart, gantt charts*
- Province and Districts- better understanding of indicators and targets, joint planning

Lessons learnt from the DIP process

- Increased sense of accountability and ownership at facility and sub-district level- *facility/district targets*
- Build capacity among participants and strengthened partnerships- *DIP tools*
- Provided opportunities for all programs to represent their interest
- Provided a platform for open discussions, negotiations and joint decisions making
- Created a platform to truly integrate HAST programs

Next steps

- Finalizing reviews of DIP plans
- Feedback to district and provinces – scheduled
- Assist districts/provinces to finalize DIP –Dec/ Jan
- **Work in progress-** incorporate DIP into DHP and CG BP
- Monitoring implementation – action and indicator performance- April 2016....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION